

# LABOR CLARION

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No. 20

## Unexplained Attempt To Revive Council Of National Defense

What appears at first glance to be a rather hastily conceived and unwarranted attempt to resurrect the war-time "Council of National Defense" as an economic measure is revealed in a letter signed by men of national prominence that has drawn from President Hoover a reply which has more than a suggestion of rebuke.

The fact that among the signers of the letter to the President appears the name of William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has created much comment and speculation, and as the full text of the communication to the President has not appeared in print there is considerable curiosity as to the argument which induced the head of the organized labor movement to join in a proposal having for its object the revival of arbitrary power through a government agency.

Part of the letter to the President, which was signed by Edsel Ford, August Heckscher, John Hays Hammond, William Green and Henry Stevens, commander of the American Legion, and others, is as follows:

### Designed for Emergency

"We believe, as you by your public statements obviously do, that a national emergency of the first magnitude exists and that it needs emergency treatment. We therefore ask you to set in motion that agency of the government especially designed for such a purpose. From 1916 to 1921 the Council of National Defense well earned the faith and confidence of the American people."

The letter was placed before President Hoover by General Albert L. Cox of Raleigh, N. C., chairman of the defense committee of the American Legion. It drew an almost instantaneous reply from the chief executive that "but few of these gentlemen are familiar with the law bearing on this subject," and an unequivocal statement that he would not revive the old-time council.

### Invites "Specific" Suggestions

The President's reply said that the chief executive believed "that if the signatories were fully informed" as to the advisory bodies already in existence they would not suggest a re-creation of the old council. The President added he was "most desirous of receiving" from the eighty-six signatories suggestions for "any specific action" that might be taken to improve the economic situation.

Hoover explained that with his cabinet, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Federal Reserve Board, Farm Board and Farm Loan Board, sufficient advisory bodies to obviate the need of another in the form of a Council of National Defense were already in existence. He stated further that the duties outlined for the council were "absolutely war duties."

### "Dictatorship Conspiracy"

A "conspiracy" to set up a dictatorship in Washington after Congress adjourns was charged by James A. Simpson of Oklahoma, president of the National Farmers' Union. He said:

"They asked me to go to the White House to place the plan before President Hoover. The idea is to get Congress out of the way as soon as possible. As president of the Farmers' Union I want it known that I bitterly resent an attempt to revive the war time council of defense which had men tarred and feathered and put in jail without allowing them to communicate with relatives."

## Sell Bone and Sinew of Workers

### To Meet Terrible Competition

The Davis-Kelly bill for federal regulation of the coal industry represents salvation for the industry, President John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers of America declared in testifying before a sub-committee of the Senate Mines and Mining Committee. Lewis' testimony concluded hearings on the bill held for more than two months.

"The Davis-Kelly bill," President Lewis told the sub-committee, "represents the minimum degree of legislation necessary to raise this industry out of the quicksand in which it finds itself. The industry is beggared. Its people are in misery and it is asking for a helping hand."

"The coal operators collectively are the most inefficient business group in the United States today. To meet the terrible competition in the industry they are willing to sell the blood and bone and sinew of the workers and sacrifice the future of their children."

"It doesn't speak well for the coal industry when operators find it cheaper to keep their mines closed than to operate them."

## POVERTY CAUSES CRIME

Crime is a popular subject for discussion and editorial writing, but one rarely sees or hears any fundamental cause assigned, says an I. L. N. S. writer, who continues:

Most of the talk is about "crime waves" which in reality do not exist. They are an invention of the newspapers and are used extensively in municipal political propaganda.

That there is an increase in crime in this country and less crime in European countries is another mistaken idea. The increase of crime holds good in all countries and has continued since the war. Crime is a result of poverty and of our barbarous and outworn prison system. Saying that racketeering is a cause is like saying crime is the cause of crime. Crime increases because the economic strain has brought about conditions that have never existed in the lives of the people. There are, of course, many collateral and contributing causes, but the primal one is poverty and financial stress of the times. In the midst of the breaking down of an economic system men are driven to desperation and the weaker ones are giving way to despair and some act of lawlessness may follow.

Crimes of violence against property are increasing in about the same ratio as embezzlement by bank officials and others in positions of trust. The robber who works behind a gun and the one who works behind a mahogany desk are only different in that one is a white collar coward who robs and wrecks many human lives and the other a courageous but misguided thief.

## Work at Standstill In New York Strike Of Building Crafts

For nearly six weeks now all construction work in this metropolis has been at a standstill, save for some public work started this week, says an I. L. N. S. dispatch from New York. The story continues:

"Not a steam shovel has dug its pugnacious nose into the dirt toward the bedrock of this island. Not a clamorous riveter has drummed his rat-a-tat. Not a hammer has sung against a nailhead. Not a trowel full of mortar has plastered itself against a brick and not a plumber has gone abroad with his tools. It has been and is an amazing spectacle."

"Only a fraction of the 150,000 building trades workers had work when the old contracts expired on May 1. On that date work ceased in what is technically called a lockout. The employers posted new rates of pay, ranging to 30 per cent below the old rates. The workers refused those rates."

"Shortly the Building Trades Council signed up at the proffered rate, but still no work has begun. The reason is that a group of twenty-one trades refused to accept those rates."

### Two Ultimatums Issued

"There have been some conferences since—one last week—but to no definite purpose. Meanwhile there are ultimatums—two of them—running toward a climax."

"The employers have said they will open their jobs, but they have not set a date. Perhaps that was a bluff. But the announcement was something of an ultimatum. The Elevator Constructors' International has sent a very definite ultimatum to the employers, declaring that there will be arbitration or a strike. If the elevator constructors strike something new in this big burg may happen. It may come to pass that all maintenance men will be taken from the skyscrapers and for the first time Wall Street will be just about paralyzed."

### "Murderous Demands"

"That the employers have been toying with the open shop idea seems certain, not that they want it, but that back of them are financial powers that issue orders. Union leaders say that financial powers were back of the whole wage reduction movement and their statement seems to be sound."

"The outcome is beyond prediction. But what is definite is that, in the midst of history's worst unemployment, here is a stoppage of work that has gone on for six weeks without a grumble and that seems set to go on forever unless the employers recede from their demands for a wage reduction that some of the leaders have called 'murderous.'"

"The trades for which the Building Council signed are as jobless as the others. They cannot work until there is a return to work on the part of those trades that have refused the reduction."

### Caution Is Advised

"President M. J. McDonough of the A. F. of L. Building Trades Department, at a Council meeting here this week, advised cool-headedness and careful procedure."



## Committee Report on Abolition of Office Of Public Defender

The Law and Legislative Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council, after a public hearing on Wednesday evening, June 8, 1932, submitted a report on the office of public defender from which the following excerpts are taken in support of the resolutions which were adopted by the Council by a unanimous vote the following Friday evening, June 10:

The reports of the public defender show that the business of the office has developed and increased continually from year to year. Up to June 30, 1925, the public defender did all the work pertaining to the office himself. During the following three years the public defender office was increased with a staff of three deputies and one clerk, and during the last two fiscal years and this year the staff consists of the public defender, four deputies and two clerks. The expenses of the office have followed suit and have increased from \$10,749.92 in the fiscal year 1922-1923 to \$28,159.92 in the fiscal year 1930-1931.

From the many thousands of cases handled, both in the superior and the inferior courts, many of which are felony cases, and from the records of disposition of these cases it is plain that the office, since its institution, has from an economic and judicial standpoint amply justified itself, and has saved the city and county large sums of money as well as proved itself invaluable to the courts in their endeavors to humanize and administer the law in accordance with ideals of impartiality and the refusal to permit advantages to be taken of indigent persons unable to make proper defense through ignorance, poverty and other circumstances. The disposition of cases permissible under the law, with the object of saving costly trials and waiting time, has resulted in the diminution of jury trials, which under the former system were comparatively more frequent than since the public defender system came in vogue.

The public defender's first report is the most illuminating to the layman, and may be read with profit and compared with those of later years. In that report he gives a detailed statement of the work of the office, the stages of procedure, and what he deems the duties of his office in preparing the case and providing for its final disposition.

The following are the number of cases handled each fiscal year:

Year ending June 30, 1922.....	337 cases
" " " " 1923.....	876 "
" " " " 1924.....	1019 "
" " " " 1925.....	1502 "
" " " " 1926.....	1992 "
" " " " 1927.....	1714 "
" " " " 1928.....	1977 "
" " " " 1929.....	1973 "
" " " " 1930.....	2082 "
" " " " 1931.....	2341 "

In addition to these court cases the office has furnished legal advice to persons in civil matters, from which record it appears that the office is handling much legal business which, in the event the office be abolished, would have to be taken care of at either private or public expense, or neglected.

The creation of the office of public defender is a part of the accomplishments of the California labor movement, and here the committee submits the official report of the secretary of the California State Federation of Labor, Paul Scharrenberg, presented to the San Jose convention of that body in September, 1921 (which is here omitted).

At the time the enabling act was passed by the Legislature it was generally held to be an outstanding achievement in liberal and humanitarian

legislation and one of the best means of securing adequate protection for persons accused of crime and unable to employ counsel in their defense. The administration of the criminal law at all times requires some corrective and mitigating agency against the excessive zeal of prosecutors and popular outbursts of passion on the part of press and the general public occasioned by modern crime waves, and demands for immediate and drastic convictions of accused persons.

The evils in our administration of criminal law are still in evidence, and the reasons that seemed so compelling when the office of public defender was instituted are still as evident and persuasive to warrant the retention of an officer with functions like those of the public defender, to balance the undue weight of district attorneys in the conduct of criminal cases when unopposed and desirous of increasing their average of convictions. The reason for the law remaining as strong as ever, it is clear that if abuses and deficiencies are found in the conduct of the office of public defender, the reasonable thing to do is to correct the abuses and restore the office to what it is designed to be.

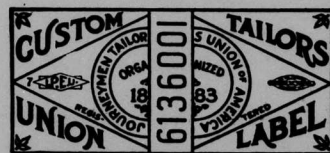
Your committee deplors whatever abuses may have crept into the office, but on no account do we think them to be of a nature to require the abolishment of the office, or a return to the old state of things that prevailed when accused persons were compelled to accept the services of attorneys, either unwilling to accept the duty, or accepting it only to gain experience and practice in the business.

We therefore unhesitatingly oppose the abolishment of the office of public defender, and favor such amendment or amendments to the present law as, upon further investigation, may be found conducive to improve the administration of the office and to fulfill the aims and purposes of its institution.

### POVERTY-STRICKEN JAPAN

Poverty unparalleled in the history of modern Japan is described in the reports of four officials of the Japanese Department of Agriculture, who have been investigating conditions in four of the richest farming districts of the nation.

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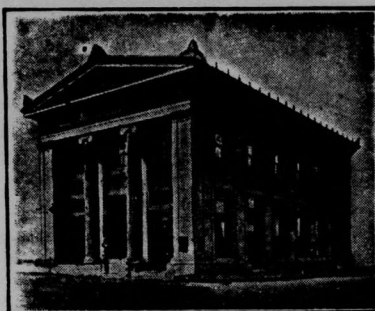
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## BIG BUSINESS SCORED

That the United States Chamber of Commerce had led the drive for reduction of government salaries in order that private business might be able to point to the government example in its nation-wide war on wages was charged in the Senate by Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota.

Nye loaded his speech with references and figures and charged that Merle Thorpe, editor of "Nation's Business," the Chamber of Commerce magazine, was the directing genius of the Chamber's war on government pay.

Thorpe was taken down the line mercilessly by Nye, who pointed to Thorpe's own \$75,000 a year salary. His editorial, radio and platform campaign was scored in one of Nye's best speeches.

At the outset the North Dakotan pointed out that some 276,000 government employees earn \$1500 a year or less and he dwelt upon the suffering entailed among them by a 10 per cent reduction.

Then Nye sailed into the Chamber for its own record, making plain the inconsistency of that oligarchy of "big business." He showed that the Chamber's expenditures have outstripped government costs in percentages and that the chamber has not made the salary cuts it urges upon government.

There is reason to believe that the United States Chamber of Commerce, in the campaign led by Merle Thorpe, is taking up the cudgels where the big bankers dropped them when they got too hot for the bankers. Whether the Chamber will be called upon to face a senatorial inquiry for the campaign revealed by Senator Nye is not yet certain, but it appears to be a possibility.

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## A. F. of L. Leaders Commend Rockefeller

The declaration of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in favor of repeal of the eighteenth amendment was warmly commended by leading labor executives in the East. Rockefeller and his father have been regarded as the most prominent supporters of prohibition and have been large contributors to the Anti-Saloon League.

"I am confident that many others, heretofore strong adherents to and advocates of the eighteenth amendment, are fast coming to realize the fallacy of attempting to deal with sumptuary questions by national legislation," said Matthew Woll, vice-president of the American Federation of Labor and president of Labor's National Committee for Modification of the Volstead Act.

In his letter to Nicholas Murray Butler announcing his change of position on the liquor question Rockefeller said:

"I am not unmindful of the great blessing which the abolition of the saloon has been to our country or of certain other benefits that have resulted from the adoption of the eighteenth amendment. It is my profound conviction, however, that these benefits, important and far reaching as they are, are more than outweighed by the evils that have developed and flourished since its adoption, evils which, unless promptly checked, are likely to lead to conditions unspeakably worse than those which prevailed before.

### Suggests Alternate Method

"There are many who, feeling as I do, that the eighteenth amendment has not accomplished the object which its enactment sought to attain, would willingly favor its repeal were some alternate method that gave promise of better results offered as a substitute. In my judgment it will be so difficult for our people as a whole to agree in advance on what the substitute should be, and so unlikely that any one method will fit the entire nation, that repeal will be far less possible if coupled with an alternate measure. For that reason I the more strongly approve the simple, clear-cut position you are proposing to recommend and which I shall count it not only a duty but a privilege to support.

"My hope is that the tremendous effort put forth in behalf of the eighteenth amendment by millions of earnest, consecrated people will be continued in effective support of practical measures for the promotion of genuine temperance. To that cause my own efforts will ever be devoted."

Dr. Butler's proposal, prepared for submission to the Republican national convention, was that Congress inaugurate steps for repeal of the eighteenth amendment, "which proposal shall be submitted for ratification by conventions of the people of the several states in accordance with Article V of the Constitution of the United States." It proceeds:

### Urges Law Enforcement

"Should the eighteenth amendment be repealed, the Republican party pledges its influence and authority to secure the adoption of such measures for the control of the liquor traffic by the several states as will promote temperance, effectively abolish the saloon, whether open or concealed, and bring the liquor traffic itself, when not prohibited, under complete public supervision and control. While the eighteenth amendment remains upon the statute books it should be obeyed."

### A HINT TO CALIFORNIA

Workers employed by any agency, board or commission in behalf of the state or in furnishing to the state materials manufactured in New Jersey are limited to an eight-hour day under a bill signed recently by Governor Moore.

### A MODEL CITY ORDINANCE

At the request of the Central Labor Union the city council of Jacksonville, Fla., has adopted an ordinance providing that "the rate of wages for labor employed by the contractor or subcontractor (on municipal work) shall not be less than the prevailing rate of wages paid to members of recognized national and international labor organizations of the city of Jacksonville."

### VACATION FOR HERBERT

"Hoover favors vacations without pay." Come on, Democrats, let's give him one!—Atlanta "Constitution."

### Professional Men and Women Among Victims of Depression

Depression continues to take its toll, says a New York dispatch to the International Labor News Service.

President-elect Charles Heyd of the Medical Society of New York State has just said that a number of physicians in large cities have been forced to take jobs as night watchmen, taxi drivers or elevator operators.

Meanwhile apartment house janitors and assistants tell heart-breaking stories of the extra work piled upon them and the twelve-hour shifts following in the wake of reduced staffs.

Also there is here a new type of homeless woman—the young business woman. Because of lay-offs in business houses there are hundreds of highly skilled office women not only out of work but homeless.

At the Central Registration Bureau for the Homeless many of the 1400 applicants of the last seven months have been of this new type.

During March and April 300 newly homeless women applied to the Travelers' Aid. Some were in their teens, thirty-nine were over 60 years of age, seventy were trained in highly skilled occupations and half had never before sought aid.

Dr. Heyd predicted a rise in the number of tuberculosis cases arising from malnutrition and gastric intestinal disorders.

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### State Employment Agencies Show Decreased Placements

William A. Granfield, chief of the Division of State Employment Agencies, Department of Industrial Relations, in co-operating with the United States Employment Service, reports the placements made by the several state employment agencies during May, 1932, as follows:

Offices	May, 1932	Placements since July 1, 1930
Bakersfield .....	148	5,312
Berkeley .....	292	10,838
Fresno .....	527	13,536
Los Angeles		
Comm., Ind. & Dom. ..	1,827	58,063
Los Angeles		
Central Ave. ....	134	2,929
Oakland		
Comm., Ind. & Dom. ..	533	21,046
Sacramento .....	215	7,039
San Bernardino .....	13	1,248
San Diego .....	185	8,066
San Francisco		
Comm., Ind. & Dom. ..	845	31,780
San Jose .....	192	10,753
Stockton .....	551	6,757
Seasl. Offices .....	....	8,482
Totals .....	5,462	185,849

Comparison with figures of May, 1931, shows a decrease of 34 per cent. Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent decrease is shown in the comparison with last month.

### THOUSANDS IN PARADE

Seven thousand World War veterans paraded on Pennsylvania avenue in Washington on June 7 in support of their demand for immediate payment of the bonus.

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Pension Fund over \$760,000.00,  
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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....Haight and Belvedere Streets  
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 1932

## The Political Conventions

By the time this issue of the Labor Clarion reaches its readers the Republican national convention in all probability will have gone through the formality of nominating its candidate for President. At this writing it appears probable also that Vice-President Curtis will be renominated.

The one overshadowing interest of the gathering of the Republican hosts is in the matter of platform utterances on the prohibition question. Led by Nicholas Murray Butler, the repeal advocates made a gallant stand but were overwhelmed. The "straddlers" won the day.

Butler's contention that "resubmission" means nothing and that direct amendment of the constitution repealing the eighteenth amendment is the only means of getting the prohibition question squarely before the people had the merit of meeting the question honestly.

The California delegation at Chicago, in spite of predictions, was almost solidly behind the "straddle" plank.

Considerable excitement was aroused by the action of a meeting in Chicago of 2700 women said to represent 12,000,000 others composing various women's clubs, religious and civic bodies, who sent the following telegram to the harassed occupant of the White House:

"Twenty-seven hundred women, assembled at a loyalty luncheon of the Woman's National Committee for Law Enforcement, representing approximately 12,000,000 voting women, ask you to give heed to our solemn purpose to preserve prohibition as a perpetual institution of our fundamental law."

In the meantime the Democratic party, preparing for its convention in the same city of Chicago, is beset with its own troubles, which include threats of a split in case of unsatisfactory action on the liquor question. Should neither party come out flat-footedly for repeal, a third party seems assured.

## How They Would Rejoice!

Here is a good one. Senator Bailey of North Carolina, discussing the sales tax amendment to the revenue bill by Senator Walsh, said: "I believe, and I would trust myself with that belief, that if we should impose this general manufacturers' excise tax it would reach out lightly, and even though it touched millions of people they would rejoice in their opportunity to make a contribution to the welfare of our country in a time like this." Just imagine the general rejoicing among those whose wages have been cut below Chinese standards at the opportunity to pay taxes on every article of common use for the sake of relieving the wealthy of increased income taxes!

## Third Degree Methods

A case which should arouse the resentment of all liberty-loving citizens and those with a love of fair play is presented in the death of the unfortunate girl employee of the Morrow family who was suspected of having knowledge of the Lindbergh kidnaping. It is openly charged that this girl was literally hounded to death by the police. A foreigner in a strange land, probably unacquainted with her rights, she was driven to desperation and died by her own hand, just when she had been informed that her tormentors were on their way to further question her. That the case is likely to be the subject of international inquiries and explanations now seems likely.

The police throughout the country seemingly are unaware that in this "third degree" process they are violating the constitutional rights of aliens as well as citizens. The constitution provides that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital or other infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury," and yet it is a common practice to arrest and throw into jail persons "suspected" of some misdemeanor or crime, hold them incommunicado and subject them to fiendish "third degree" methods in order to compel them to furnish information that will convict them of crime. All of this is repulsive to our sense of justice and in violation of the principle that innocence is presumed until guilt is proved.

It is noticeable that these outrages are generally committed on the weak and friendless. When Frank Egan was arrested in San Francisco the police attempted to compel him to submit to "mugging" and fingerprinting, despite the fact that he had not been convicted of crime. Egan, however, a lawyer, knew his rights and refused to submit. There has been no report of "third degree" methods in Egan's case.

Full co-operation of citizens with the police in the effort to stamp out crime should be accorded. But if the guardians of the law show a contempt for the rights of citizens it can not be wondered at that the criminal element should be made more desperate by reason of the belief that, once in the clutches of the police, whether guilty or innocent, their constitutional rights will be ignored. Frightfulness should have no place in the administration of justice.

## Tribute to Noted Leader

In the passing of Benjamin Schlesinger, for so many years the president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, the trade union movement loses one of its best fighters and one of its finest dreamers, says an I. L. N. S. writer.

Alternately berated and acclaimed by his own people, this slight, almost shadowy figure kept on, unwavering in his course.

Benjamin Schlesinger possessed the affection of his fellow trade unionists to an amazing degree. He possessed their confidence to the last man who knew him or knew of him. He helped write a great chapter of labor history. Wars have been fought to work smaller change in status of peoples than were wrought under the peaceful leadership of this one man.

Never robust, disease wasted away a body that must long since have abandoned the struggle but for the fires of courage and idealism that burned within to stimulate and hold together the ravaged human flesh.

The movement can ill afford to lose such men, but there must come an end to the lives of all men. Such men as he give to the labor movement the vitality that sends it faithfully on its way after they have gone.

The irrepressible Uhl seems to have "caught a Tartar" when he attempted to call Mayor Rossi to task. When will this busybody learn that San Francisco does not need an unofficial dictator?

## Ghastly Futility of War

Discussing the recent slaughter in and around Shanghai, Jerome D. Greene, chairman of the Institute of Pacific Relations, says in a recent Carnegie Endowment publication:

"The Japanese failure to anticipate the consequences of their first demonstration of force was of course from every point of view a tragic blunder, causing the loss of thousands of Japanese and Chinese lives, the dispossession of hundreds of thousands of civilians, and the destruction of their homes and places of business. The safety of the International Settlement was also gravely compromised. The Chinese were certainly no more disposed toward friendship with the Japanese, and the expenses involved on the Japanese side were a terrible burden on an already crippled budget. All this was surely a ghastly demonstration of the futility of war. Yet when one considers the steps leading insidiously to the ultimate result, one sees that the fault lay in the rash appeal to force rather than in any design on the part of the Japanese to bring about what actually occurred. But that again is normal in war."

The defection of John D. Rockefeller from the "dry" ranks has created consternation in the Anti-Saloon League and corresponding elation in "wet" ranks. The scion of the oil dynasty has come to the conclusion that attempting to make men sober by law is a failure.

More than 50 per cent of the 1,500,000 persons employed during normal times in Chicago are now jobless, according to Mayor A. J. Cermak. In addition to the totally unemployed, 60 per cent of those who are working are on short time, the mayor pointed out.

Public sentiment has been aroused in Connecticut against sweat-shops which pay girls as little as \$1.97 a week of fifty-five hours, and apprentice girls at the rate of 10 cents a week. One indignant newspaper suggests that such employers should be kicked out of the state. Probably California has nothing comparable to this; but some of the reports of earnings of unfortunates employed in the cotton and beet fields suggest a near approach to it. An industry which must depend on the degradation of its employees should not be allowed to exist.

Considerable "hokum" has been peddled by politicians and the press relative to the so-called "miners' moratorium," under the terms of which holders of mining claims are relieved of the necessity of performing the annual assessment work, "because of the depression." The fact is that practically the only ones to benefit by this leniency on the part of Congress are the big mining companies, which hold large numbers of claims for purely speculative purposes. Poor prospectors who hold one or two claims look forward to this annual assessment work from the big companies for a chance to secure a grubstake to enable them to work their own claims and thus hold them.

With the \$5,000,000,000 "prosperity loan," the \$2,000,000,000 Wagner relief bill, the Garner bill appropriating \$2,100,000,000, the soldiers' bonus bill involving \$2,400,000,000 and the measure providing for loans to the states of \$300,000,000, the United States Senate may be excused if it should become dazed with these tremendous sums. It is possible that the confusion may result in unemployment relief being sidetracked when Congress adjourns. But at any rate the banks, the railroads and big business generally have been taken care of. And the government at Washington still lives!

Demand the union label on your purchases, thus providing employment for union workers.



## COMMENT AND CRITICISM

I. L. N. S.

Now that the budget has been balanced Mr. Man Out of Work doubtless feels less empty. But when the tax collector gets through with him he will begin to know what real emptiness can mean.

The penalty for wearing out automobile tires now will be a tax on new ones. The penalty for buying gasoline will be a tax. A tax will penalize the man who buys an automobile which gives work to many men in its construction.

It all seems crazy. Much better inflict the whole tax burden through purchases than this piecemeal business by which the taxpayer gets soaked four ways from the ace—income, property, sales and whatnot. And the whatnot taxes are plentiful, too, thought not always visible.

\* \* \*

Part of the hysteria directed against the government lately is due to the fact that almost everyone has declared that the government must do this and that and the other thing to help the unemployed. The more the fight can be directed against the government the less big business has to worry about.

Is anybody today particularly busy pointing out the failure of business and of bankers and demanding that they do something? If so, where? The budget has been balanced and there was a lot of to-do about that for which there was neither rhyme nor reason. But it did help to keep the accusing finger of an outraged people out from under the nose of Wall Street's criminal crowd! Yes, that much was accomplished—and aren't we proud of ourselves?

\* \* \*

Tempus fugits and we get not much closer to real relief, not because the government isn't doing its duty, but because big business isn't being forced to disgorge its loot in the form of wages.

We say repeatedly that the only real cure for unemployment is work, but we proceed as if we expected some Congressional decree to produce a cure.

The Congressional decree that might help would be one commanding industry to provide work—but that's probably a crazy idea.

Then why not demand of big business directly that it produce work? Nobody can dodge that issue by saying there is no demand for the products of industry. There is plenty of demand—plenty!

\* \* \*

There is plenty of demand and as soon as wages are paid there will be purchasing power and it will be used.

Wealth is piled up in piles of a size never before known in this world. That is money most of which should have gone into wages, but didn't.

Given wages, the American market is all that this nation needs.

Trying to patch things up with bills in Congress is simply a way of penalizing still further those who have been penalized to death.

We've just turned another corner, too. The corner marking ten millions idle. No work. No

wages. No buying. Meanwhile, strangely enough, the riches piled up by the few have grown no less.

The function of employers is to employ. Congress is all right. It's industry that is all wrong. Level the demands at the culprits. Get this thing right.

## BARBERS STRIKE AGAINST CUT

Following refusal of the Master Barbers' Association of Jersey City, N. J., to renew last year's contract, which provides for \$35 a week and 50 per cent of the chair receipts in excess of \$50, between 200 and 250 barbers there were ordered on strike. The contract expired June 1. Master barbers, pleading economic necessity, are seeking to eliminate salaries and have offered the journeymen a flat commission of 60 per cent of the receipts.

Back to the Farm Movement  
To Aid New York Unemployed

Governor Roosevelt of New York has formally put into effect his plan to have the state use abandoned farms to put the unemployed to work caring for themselves.

"Any person or family now receiving work or home relief and wants to go back to the farm," the governor said, "should communicate with the local relief bureau or welfare office." He explained that the plan is not a "back to the farm" program but merely a temporary measure to lessen the cost to cities of unemployment relief. He said that it also gave the workers a chance to be partially self-sustaining.

Chairman Harry L. Hopkins of the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration in New York City said that "no one believes that all of the unemployed going to the farms will become self-supporting, but we do believe that they can live with much less public relief than they are now receiving. It is important to remember that these people are not going into competitive farming. They will raise food for themselves and their families, and not produce for sale in the market."

State aid for the unemployed was begun in New York last fall after a special session of the Legislature approved the Roosevelt suggestion. The Legislature appropriated \$20,000,000 to provide wages for emergency public construction and direct assistance in the form of food, clothing, fuel, rent and medical attention. Next November the state will vote on a \$30,000,000 bond issue to continue the state aid.

Many garment workers are idle in this city. Reduce the number by calling for the union label.

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## "SHOCKING CONDITIONS"

Ten cents is the pitiful weekly wage of a girl apprentice in a Connecticut sweat-shop. For a dime she works fifty-five hours. At the end of three weeks, when she has earned 30 cents for 165 hours of work, she may get a regular job—at \$3 to \$5 a week. Or she may be discharged.

Revelation of these shocking conditions sends a wave of indignation across the state, says the "Literary Digest." Governor Cross and a number of papers unite in a demand that the evil be stamped out. But how?

Under the present state laws the labor commissioner says he is helpless to act. Until the Legislature meets to change them officials are trying to hit upon some temporary remedy.

Connecticut girls work fifty-five hours a week for as little as \$1.97, to avoid starvation or the streets, the commissioner said. They labor in shirt factories or needle-lofts. Learners get 10 cents.

"That sweat-shop wages and hours are rampant in Connecticut is a sad commentary on this day and age," asserts the New Britain "Record," and the Waterbury "Republican" adds that "it goes without saying that the next Legislature should enact laws to nip this growing industrial evil in the bud."

"What is strongly necessary is to kick them out of the state," says the New Britain "Herald." "The 'work' they give to defenseless women and children is degrading to those who allow themselves to be exploited—even in 'times like these'—and degrading to the communities and the state."

As an immediate remedy, the Hartford "Times" suggests "the weapon of publicity," since "no man likes to be published as a gouger" and "few firms can afford to have the reputation of wickedly cheating their help."

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## Prominent Employer Proposes 7-Hour Day

Proposing that Congress enact a seven-hour work day law as a means of reducing unemployment, S. S. Langendorf, bakery industry leader of San Francisco, has issued a pamphlet in which he discusses the problem. He says he has received widespread and enthusiastic indorsement of the plan from many legislative and business leaders.

Langendorf declares that the shortening of the working day will necessitate the employment of millions of idle men, and that such employment will stimulate business and increase purchasing power, thereby justifying the employment of additional millions—and effectively curbing the forces of business depression.

The proposal has been brought to the attention of every Congressman and Senator, economists and business analysts throughout the country. The response was immediate, and there is increasing evidence that the plan is receiving the careful study and consideration of hundreds of well-informed leaders.

"At the root of our economic evils is the destruction of purchasing power as a direct result of nearly ten million men being thrown out of employment," Langendorf said. "A uniform seven-hour working day, although entailing many adjustments in specific industries, would eliminate much of the unhealthy competition by putting business as a whole on a labor parity. In advocating such a law I have in mind not only a depression expedient but also a measure to counteract the influences that will tend to create a surplus of labor in the future. A seven-hour day, uniform in its operation, would be a gradual step and is all that would be required at the present time to relieve unemployment and thus liquidate our large surplus labor account."

Those who have studied Langendorf's plan, entitled "Idle Men and Idle Money Spell Depression," are said to have declared it "reveals a thorough knowledge of existing labor conditions and an exhaustive study of possible remedies."

Mr. Langendorf employs more than a thousand men in his bakery business and has a first-hand knowledge of the problems faced by employers generally during the last three years.

### REDUCED STATE REVENUES

The State of California will derive \$3,101,674.82 less this year than in 1931 from taxes assessed to public utilities and insurance companies for the general support of the state government. This was revealed upon completion of the 1932 tax roll by the State Board of Equalization. Current taxes from these sources will aggregate \$36,271,388.26, as contrasted with \$39,373,063.08 assessed last year. A loss in state general fund revenue of 7.88 per cent will result.

### SOCIALISTS AND PROHIBITION

The referendum of the Socialist party membership on the reference to prohibition in the Socialist platform is now under way. Ballots for the use of each member of the party have been sent by national headquarters to state secretaries and to locals in unorganized states. The referendum reads:

"Should the following plank be included in the 1932 platform?: 'Repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and take over the liquor industry under government ownership and control, with the right of local option for each state to maintain prohibition within its borders.'"

Until this referendum is finished the Socialist party has no official stand on prohibition in its platform.

### BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

At the regular meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council on Thursday, June 9, resolutions approving the city budget and extending commendation to Mayor Rossi and the Board of Supervisors for sane, conservative action were adopted. Resolutions expressing sympathy with Walter G. Mathewson on the recent death of his wife were also adopted. The Council paid respect to the deceased lady by adjourning in her honor.

Vice-President Milton commended the Rochester Clothing Company for assisting in unionizing certain work in a building at Third and Mission streets.

### Senate Reverses Its Stand On Five-Day Week Furlough

Following an appeal by President William Green of the American Federation of Labor in favor of the five-day week furlough plan for government employees, the Senate reversed its stand for a 10 per cent cut in pay of federal workers and substituted a plan for compulsory furloughs without pay.

The furlough plan as adopted eliminates the economy committee's proposal of 10 per cent pay cuts on salaries over \$1000. In its stead every federal worker is made subject to a thirty-day annual furlough without pay on the "five-day week principle." Workers earning less than \$1200 are exempted from its provisions.

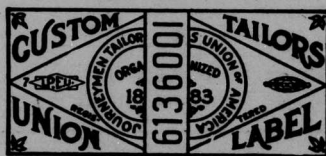
District of Columbia police and firemen are also excluded from the furlough, along with enlisted personnel of the army, navy, coast guard and marine corps. In services such as the legislative, where the plan could not operate successfully, an 8.3 per cent pay cut is substituted. Salaries of the vice-president, speaker of the house, senators and representatives are reduced 10 per cent.

Provision that no federal employee be furloughed more than five days in any one month without his consent was inserted on recommendation of Senator La Follette.

The House has voted to cut the wages of federal employees 11 per cent, with salaries of \$1200 or below exempted. Before adopting the furlough proposal, the Senate had approved a 10 per cent cut in federal salaries, with a \$1000 exemption.

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### Annual Picnic of Molders' Union At California Park Next Sunday

Sunday, June 19, is the day, and California Park, Marin County, is the place for the holding of the annual picnic of Molders' Union No. 164. Elaborate preparations are announced for making the day one of enjoyment for old and young alike.

Among the diversions provided by the committee are races, games, dancing and a ball game between the Molders and Boiler Makers, which is expected to be hotly contested. Valuable prizes are to be awarded, among them three union-made stoves. Music is to be furnished by Walter Love's orchestra. Tickets of admission are 50 cents, and women and children will be admitted free.

Trains will run direct to the park from the Sausalito and San Rafael ferries.

### MINERS FACE WAGE REDUCTION

By a majority of only one vote, the eleven members of a union coal miners' committee June 4 approved a new wage contract for the Wyoming district which authorizes a 20 per cent reduction in the present basic pay of \$6.72 a day. The proposed new contract will be submitted to a vote of the 5000 members of the Wyoming district of the United Mine Workers of America.

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## Effect of Prohibition On Industry and Labor

By W. H. METSON

Business should be interested in visualizing the extent of human effort and the disturbance caused by prohibition to industry and labor.

In the making of beer one brewery alone annually shipped out 63,000 carloads thereof. More cars were required for the transportation of "the makings"—hops, barley, sugar, rice, etc.—to this brewery than were needed to haul the beer away. Of course, that plant had a large output, yet there were many more hundreds of breweries shipping trainloads in and out.

Let's look back to see what went on before those shipments.

Iron ore was mined—moved in small cars to larger cars, thence to ships and unloaded at destination into blast furnaces, where pig iron was produced—changed to steel, to strap, hoops and nails.

Sand was excavated, carried to cars, transported therein to the works, melted into glass and made into bottles. It is estimated fifteen billion pint bottles would be needed to contain the quantity of beer produced before prohibition.

### Millions Spent for Fuel

Three million, two hundred thousand tons of coal were mined annually from the veins, lifted to the surface, screened and loaded into 180,000 freight cars, hauled and used for fuel in brewing. Half a million barrels of oil and three and a half billions of cubic feet of gas were also so used. Incidentally much fuel was used by the locomotives pulling the trains.

Oaks were felled, hauled to the mills and cut up into staves for barrels and kegs.

Pines were chopped down and sawn into box shooks, which were then hauled away, set up and nailed together to make cases for bottles.

Spruce trees were logged to the factory and on into pulp, and on into paper, which latter was passed to designers and printers to be turned into labels, and then pasted on bottles, cases and other containers.

Millions of cars, and many locomotives now idle, were built, repaired and replaced.

Mechanics, section hands, train crews and "white collar men" had jobs.

### Then Came Prohibition

Farmers could no longer sell barley. They had to plant their land to other grains. From the harvests they garnered—with a great reduction in employees—they destroyed stable markets by over-production. The wheat crop alone was increased 10 per cent by plantings that formerly had been in barley. Wheat went down from \$2.05 a bushel in 1917 to 35 cents in 1932. Taxes went up.

In California 100,000 annually had outdoor, healthy employment in picking hops at off seasons of labor. Thousands were employed the year through in attending to the growth of that crop.

### How Farmer Is Affected

The farmer, in the taxes he has been paying, buys his farm from the government every nine years. The Anti-Saloon Leaguer pays no taxes but he soothes the rancher into an idea. By so doing he makes a job for the Anti-Saloon Leaguer and leads the farmer to believe that by donating to his cause both are performing a great moral act.

Some farmers conceive a prejudice against the city dweller. They have been encouraged to think the latter can be deprived of a drink of liquor. They fail to think about the abundance of crime in the metropolis. They fail to realize what crime costs the ranchers in taxes in order to maintain prisons, feed and clothe criminals. Al Capone is in prison, but the farmer is largely paying "the keep."

### CAN'T HOLD TWO JOBS

The Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia has sustained the regulation of the District Commissioners preventing firemen from engaging in gainful occupation when off duty. The decision said that firemen must be available in any emergency at all times, and that the commissioners' order was undoubtedly valid with regard to them. It was pointed out, however, that in certain other district employments such an order would be an encroachment on the private rights of the individual and the courts might justly relieve the situation.

### VALUE OF ORGANIZATION

The present crisis is awakening the teachers of San Francisco to a realization of the fact that only in effective organization is there any hope to retain that which years of struggle has achieved. Our labor leaders have done heroic work in an attempt to retain the present efficiency of the public schools. They have given their time and energy without stint. Mr. John A. O'Connell of the Labor Council and Mr. Frank McDonald of the Building Trades Council have both made personal sacrifices of no small moment in behalf of the teachers and the schools. The results are becoming apparent.—G. M. Klinger, in "American Teacher."

### MORE EMPLOYMENT FOR ACTORS

The nineteenth annual meeting of the Actors' Equity Association in New York adopted the proposal of President Frank Gillmore for a rotary stock production plan to provide more employment for actors. The scheme provides for the installation of companies which would play successively in three or more fairly equidistant cities. It was stated the plan promises more jobs because of the run of three weeks or more guaranteed to each production.

### DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Harry F. Darling, a member of Teamsters' Union No. 85, died on June 8 and the funeral was held last Saturday. Henry E. Devlin, member of Painters' Union No. 19, passed away on June 9 and was interred last Monday.

### Federation Executive Board Reiterates Loan Indorsement

At the regular quarterly meeting of the executive board of the California State Federation of Labor, held in this city, resolutions were adopted reiterating the former action of the board in indorsing the proposed \$5,000,000,000 loan for the relief of unemployment. The resolution was offered by Clyde Isgrig of Los Angeles, and the action of the board was unanimous. The action of the executive board was communicated to the California congressional delegation by telegraph.

In a statement to the daily press Paul Scharrenburg, secretary of the State Federation, is quoted as saying:

"We indorsed the 'prosperity' loan plan a year ago but considered it imperative to reiterate our stand at this time. Congress must not adjourn without adopting that plan, which means employment for untold numbers of men now idle. Such a restoration of payrolls will set the entire cycle of industry again in motion. It is the one thing needed to bring back good times."

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### Albert Hoffman, Strike Leader, Set Free by Governor Pinchot

Albert Hoffman, young labor organizer, who was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on "conspiracy" charges in connection with a strike of hosiery mill workers at Stroudsburg, Pa., last year, has had his sentence commuted by Governor Pinchot to four months and a \$200 fine, says a Harrisburg dispatch.

As Hoffman has already been in jail more than four months he will be released as soon as the fine is paid. He is to be under parole, however, for the balance of the two years.

Leading Pennsylvania trade unionists have declared Hoffman's conviction was a "frame-up" and that he was "railroaded to jail because he was an able strike leader."

Hoffman was convicted on the sole testimony of "scabs" employed at the Mammoth Hosiery Mills, where he was leading a strike against the company's attempt to force employees to sign "yellow dog" contracts.

The "scabs" claimed they overheard him advising strikers to wreck automobiles and commit other unlawful acts.

The same grand jury which indicted Hoffman refused to act against four strikebreakers who earlier in the struggle murdered Alberta Bachman, a young girl striker.

### A COLLEGE OPINION

The daughters of the last revolution are acting like the mothers of the next one.—"The Jumping Cactus."

W. D. Fennimore A. R. Fennimore  
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## RUN O' THE HOOK

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

The June meeting of the union will be held Sunday. The meeting will convene at 1 p. m. in Convention Hall in the Labor Temple. Matters of utmost importance are to be presented to the membership and everyone should attend. Benefits received bear distinct relationship to efforts put into the organization and it is to each member's self interest to devote at least one afternoon a month to the business of his or her union.

On Thursday of last week Marcus W. Dunbar was summoned to his final reward. Mr. Dunbar was 65 years of age and a native of San Francisco. Death was due to coronary sclerosis. The deceased member, who was a member of the Board of Fire Underwriters chapel, passed away at his home in this city. "Mark" Dunbar was known to all of the older members of No. 21 and some years ago was quite prominent in the affairs of the local union. In addition to serving the union in other capacities he was a member of the convention committee in 1911. Funeral services were held on Saturday, June 11, and cremation took place at Olivet Park.

Early this month the Chicago Newspaper Publishers' Association submitted to Chicago Typographical Union a proposed new contract. According to "Editor & Publisher" immediately upon receipt of the proposed new scale William Hedger, president of Chicago Typographical Union, informed the Publishers' association that he had been "obliged to turn over to Mr. Howard (president of the International Typographical Union) your proposed scale and agreement with a request that he come in and take the matter up at his earliest convenience." The proposed new contract is for a general 20 per cent reduction in rates of pay and also calls for an eight-hour day. Other features of the publishers' proposal, which, if agreed to, would be effective for three years, include the elimination of reproduction, elimination of priority on extra work and a reduction for apprentices. President Charles P. Howard has informed the Chicago publishers that he will negotiate with them relative to the proposed new contract as soon as possible.

Chicago Web Pressmen's Union No. 7 and Chicago Newspaper Publishers' Association have agreed to refer the matter of a new wage scale to a board of arbitration. Efforts are being made to proceed to early arbitration.

From "Editor & Publisher" it is learned that the scale conference committees of New York Typographical Union and the New York Newspaper Publishers' Association held their first conference looking toward agreement on a new wage scale to replace the old contract which expired on June 30, 1929.

On June 3 the Knoxville (Tenn.) "Journal" passed into the ownership of Nat and Blaine Taylor, sons of the late Governor Alf Taylor of Tennessee. The "Journal" was purchased from the East Tennessee Printing and Publishing Corporation, which had been operating it for the Canal Bank and Trust Company of New Orleans, which latter concern bid it in at a foreclosure sale.

State Supreme Court Judge R. R. Kinkade, as arbiter, last week ordered the wage scale of the Mailers on the Toledo "News-Bee" reduced 10 per cent. The reduction is to be retroactive to March 3.

Bernarr Macfadden has arranged a program of employee ownership for the New York "Evening Graphic." Under the plan the 400 employees of the "Graphic" will be "permitted" to buy stock to be paid for at the rate of from 10 to 25 per cent of each purchaser's weekly salary. All stock will be made available to employees. The present own-

ers will continue to finance the paper and retain control until employees have paid for a majority of the stock.

On June 1, following a petition of bankruptcy, the Scranton "Sun" suspended publication, throwing out of employment approximately sixty men and women.

W. D. Anderson, former president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., at a dinner given by the Macon Rotary Club sneeringly referred to the ability of newspaper editors to give advice on economic questions. M. F. Ethridge, managing editor of the Macon "Telegraph," replied to Mr. Anderson in the following way, under the caption, "Returning the Compliment." It is thought that the following excerpts from Mr. Ethridge's editorial will be interesting: "... Our only plea in extenuation is that the business-leadership genius which is typified by such industrial leaders as Mr. Anderson has led us into the most violent depression in the world's history. By following their leadership we have come to such depths of human suffering and privation as the world seldom sees. All these leaders are able to prescribe are hard work and courage and character. Hard work is rewarded by further reductions in employment and wages; and courage and character do a lot of good to an empty stomach. ... The only thing that organized society has not undertaken to regulate—considering all peoples of the world as organized society—is the accumulation of wealth. In the world as a whole, men may still accumulate wealth without regard to the general good of others. They may still indulge in extravagances while others are at the verge of starvation. They may still fatten inordinately while civilization decays. It is a world in which 'wealth accumulates and men decay' ... Thrift is a fine doctrine for those who did not believe all our monumental intellects of other days told us, and did not pledge all their cash for obligations which they cannot meet now. ... Thrift as a prescription now is a mockery; there is only one greater mockery and that is Mr. Anderson's final prescription: economy. ... The man who gets flour out of the government's breadline—a disgraceful form of the dole—is to make it go a little further. The person who draws groceries out of Organized Services' commissary is to make the turnips go one meal more. Editors who had two pairs of socks are to go on with one hereafter—and keep the washerwoman from losing one of them by keeping both on all the time. Economy is a great doctrine for empty bellies and empty pocketbooks." The editorial concludes that as a result of Mr. Anderson's sneering reference to editors who as a rule were unable to "enjoy" a change of socks because of the carelessness of the washerwoman, Mr. Ethridge now had another sock to add to his accumulation—a reader purchasing one for him as soon as he had read the editorial.

Indicative of the "deplorable" economic condition in Russia is the news item that "Pravda" (daily newspaper) of Moscow has ordered twenty-one new Hoe 16-page units, and thirteen Hoe double folders. The order amounts to more than half a million dollars and placed through R. Hoe & Company, Ltd., of London, will give work to about 3000 skilled men in the engineering and allied trades.

### "News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

Who was the scalawag who printed and posted a broadside announcing a boat ride and fishing trip for June 26, the Sunday "News" employees have their annual picnic? Inducements were free bait, beer and eats. Intended to bait Austin Mortimore, in charge of outing preparations, the poster was a huge success; hook, line and sinker for it he went, and was loud in his denunciation before finding it was a joke, that any "News" man so

low as to promote opposition to the gathering lacked loyalty, dagnab it, etc., etc.

Finding he wasn't as well as he thought, Bill Davy changed his mind about going to work last week. He visited us, though, in time to join the wet gang which called on Mr. Moore, and then offered to sell his seventeen-year thirst to anyone who could use it.

Up from Los Angeles, Mike Sherman, former apprentice, called at the shop to say hello. Mike is in the used furniture business now.

For a couple of weeks Rube Burrow has been at his Mendocino County ranch, some say picking the acorn crop, others shearing sheep, while a few insinuate he's collecting wim and vigor from the mountain ozone.

Get his dandruff up and Charley Costas of the Argonaut Grill, where "News" men skoff, goes after a thing till he gets it. Sickened on by "News" men, Charley convinced Mr. Murphy, manager of the Argonaut Hotel, his printing should be done by union printers. This palaver resulted last week in a \$500 job being done by an organized shop.

It was turrible. Rabbi Henno stooped, a half dollar fell from his pocket and into a brass gob-boon.

Times must be tough to compel "Bull" Donnelly to don last summer's straw hat. At that, though, its airy blandishments lend him that festive appearance much coveted by the well-dressed printer. And only that someone mailed him a booklet on how to be beautiful, "Bull" would be sitting atop the world.

Faced with the grim reality of die or diet, strangely enough Frank Burwell chose to lay off the eats. His rotund center has shrunk 35 pounds, and his circus-tent-size pants are for sale to the highest bidder.

A sudden attack laid Bert Coleman horizontal, out for 15 minutes. But Bert derives consolation from the fact that, being pint size, he hadn't far to fall. He points out that were a regulation-size feller to topple he'd drop so far injury might ensue.

Frank Vaughn was at Boulder Dam when last heard from.

Questing from doctor to doctor in search of health, Clarence Bossler met up with someone who specializes in transplanting goat glands. Removal of age wrinkles, return of youthful spryness and restoration of health sounded fine to Boss. But not so good was the \$150 fee.

He needs new glands, Lou (Gorilla) Schmidt opines, the way he has to jump from machine to machine.

### "Shopping News" Chapel Notes—By G. E. M., Jr.

The passing of Mark Dunbar leaves a void in the ranks of the Typographical Union that is going to be hard to fill. Mark's friends in the labor movement are legion. None worked harder or gave more of his time and energy for the up-building and strengthening of fraternal and benev-

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Northeast Corner

POWELL AND SUTTER STS.

Rear of Carl Wilke Cigar Stand



olent activities within the Typographical Union than Mark Dunbar. We pause in silent respect as the soul of this good man passes on to its reward.

Looking the picture of health and more than twenty pounds heavier than when we saw him last, Phil Campeau, one of Bill Nye's trusted lieutenants, breezed in during the week to assure us he's as fit as a fiddle. Phil informs us he's going to take a good long rest up in the Mendocino backwoods country ere he tries the marathon grind again.

Tom Mulligan's son and heir, John, has sought an outlet for his talents in opening a magazine store at 3256 Twenty-fourth street, near Mission street. John is specializing in back numbers of fiction at the rate of two for 5 cents, and geographics at the rate of 5 cents each. This young fellow is a "chip off the old block"—amiable, agreeable and an all 'round pleasing personality. He should do well. Let's all wish him luck—and also pay him a visit.

Mack Ward finished his vacation without running out of gas or breaking any laws—ahem—and proceeded to explain to us the reason for his return on a certain day: Now once upon a time there was a man who had a large basement, and in that basement there was a large vat or tub and in that vat or tub (ellipsis), (ellipsis) (ellipsis). Page Mr. Volstead!

There has been introduced in the Council of the city of Oakland an ordinance prohibiting the throwing or placing or scattering of handbills, samples, dodgers, cards or other advertising matter upon private or public property. The ordinance has for its immediate objective the elimination of the "Shopping News" in Oakland. But a recent survey—house to house canvass—has shown the wishes of the majority of the housewives in the East Bay region are for a continuation of this semi-weekly advertising sheet and its broadsides. For that reason the ordinance, if adopted (although unconstitutional) will have little or no effect on this paper. The main point, however, is that much printing of advertising matter done in Oakland would be lost to that city and add to an already depressed condition in employment to members of the Typographical Union and allied trades. The ordinance comes up for action June 30 in the City Council of Oakland.

Members of the union who are also members of the Odd Fellows fraternity will be pleased to know that Commander Rosendahl of the U. S. S. dirigible Akron went far out of his route of travel to bring his ship directly over the Odd Fellows' Home at Saratoga. As the ship maneuvered over the Home the nose of the huge dirigible was brought to within 150 feet of the ground, where many of the inmates had assembled, waving American flags to salute the commander. 'Twas a gala day in Saratoga!

Assist your friends. Call for the label.

**MEN'S**

**TAILORS**

**UNION MADE SUITS**  
**\$45.00**

Lowest price since  
**1917**

**KELLEHER & BROWNE**  
Union Tailors  
716 Market Street

### A GLORIFIED EMBLEM

What is probably the largest and most beautiful representation of the label of a trades organization ever devised is to be seen at the Union Printers' Home in Colorado Springs, Colo., says the "Labor Advocate" of Denver. A replica of the union label of the International Typographical Union 62 feet long and 22 feet wide, made of 1600 vari-colored plants and flowers, occupies a prominent position in the center of the beautiful flower gardens in front of the main buildings of the home. The arrangement was designed by Superintendent James McCoy.

### MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The more circular letters the executive council of the M. T. D. U. issues on the eve of biennial elections of the I. T. U., the more certain is the election of the Progressive party's candidates for office.

The case of the Cincinnati Mailers' Union's dispute with a large printing concern in Cincinnati is a case in point. The attitude of President Howard and Secretary-Treasurer Randolph in this case was perfectly sound and proper. The M. T. D. U. officers mention the names of Otto Lepp and the writer in this case, which was one that neither of us had anything to do with. One of the concluding paragraphs of this circular letter of misrepresentation in an apparent endeavor to place President Howard and Secretary-Treasurer Randolph in a false light before the mailer members says: "Give the people light and they will find their way." It would appear, judging from the recent upheaval in St. Louis Mailers' Union and the rumblings of strife in Mailers' Union No. 6 that some members of the M. T. D. U. are finally "seeing the light," in consequence of which the M. T. D. U. may have other "smoldering volcanoes" on its reservation.

I have information to the effect that John McArdle has brought suit against the New York Progressive Club for \$100,000. Seems as if they referred to him in one of their political posters as a racketeer. John McArdle's son, Joe, who was recently tendered a banquet at Hotel Astor by Mailers' Union No. 6, lost his \$90 a week job on the New York "Times." The McArdles are also in a scrap with a foreman and one of his members whom they stopped from working. Something new for No. 6 Mailers' Union, these men have demanded a trial, threatening to exhaust their rights under I. T. U. law, and then bring suit for damages. On top of that strike the "big shots" are squawking, as some 400 mailers of No. 6 are only getting from one to three days a week while all the rest are getting five days a week.

The Milwaukee Mailers' Union voted about 50 to 1 majority for the Progressive party candidates for I. T. U. offices.

The Boston Typographical Union has refused a 25 per cent reduction in scale by a vote of 514 to 5.

James R. Martin, president of Boston Mailers' Union No. 1, called a meeting of the heads of the various newspaper crafts on June 6 for a conference relative to wage scales and other matters. At this conference all crafts were represented except the photo-engravers, sickness preventing their being represented. Reports received here state the meeting was an enthusiastic and harmonious one, temporary organization looking to the welfare of the crafts having been effected. It was unanimously agreed to hold future meetings from time to time with the thought in mind of those in attendance that the interests of all concerned would best be served by a spirit of co-operation and co-ordination of effort on matters of vital importance to each of the newspaper crafts of that city. President Martin is deserving of praise for his continued efforts in behalf of the working members of the printing trades.

### Urges Quota for Orientals;

#### Discrimination a "Mistake"

Modification of the American immigration law to permit entrance of Japanese and Chinese on a quota basis as a friendly gesture to Asia was urged at the fourth Pacific Rotary Conference this week at Honolulu by Dr. Samuel J. Hume, of Berkeley, secretary of the California Council on Oriental Relations.

Hume said if the United States would participate fully on such quota basis, vast potential markets would be opened up in Asia. He said it was essential that everything possible be done to remove existing causes of friction and misunderstanding.

Hume asserted that "all enlightened opinion" now agrees that the discriminatory clause in the immigration act of 1924 was a "mistake."

He added if the European quotas were applied to the Far East, Japan's quota would be 185 yearly and China's 105. This immigration, he said, would be "negligible."

### TO MEET IN SANTA BARBARA

The Southern California Typographical Conference will hold its next meeting at Santa Barbara Sunday afternoon, June 19, in the Labor Temple. Sixty to seventy delegates from fourteen different local unions are expected to be present at this conference.

### UNITED STATES LAUNDRY

Telephone Market 6000  
1148 HARRISON STREET  
VISITORS WELCOME

We Wash Everything With Ivory Soap

### J. C. MOORE CO.

SELLS FOR LESS  
YOUR COMMUNITY'S LEADING GROCER  
100 Per Cent Union

### The Rochester Clothing Co.

Established 1906

Clothing, Furnishings and Hats  
CORNER MISSION AND THIRD  
Specializing in  
Union-made Clothing and Furnishings

Otto Rastorfer P. J. Barchi Gus Corvi

### UNION FLORIST

Funeral Work and Decorations  
a Specialty

3017 SIXTEENTH STREET  
Telephone Market 3285 Near Mission Street

In Union  
there is  
strength

Skill

PLUS QUALITY EQUALS  
PERFECTION

CLOWN

CIGARETTES

UNION MADE



## S. F. LABOR COUNCIL

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Labor Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone, MARKET 0056

### Synopsis of Minutes of June 10, 1932

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by the secretary. Nominations were called for and Delegate John P. McLaughlin was chosen chairman pro tem. Delegate D. C. Murphy was appointed vice-chairman.

**Roll Call of Officers**—Delegate Dixon excused; President Haggerty was present, coming in later.

**Reading Minutes**—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

**Credentials**—From Cooks' Union No. 44, Henry Harder, vice Oliver Medley. Delegates seated.

**Communications**—Filed—From Boilermakers' Union, inclosing complimentary tickets for its anniversary dance. From Congresswoman Florence P. Kahn, inclosing copy of bill to extend the facilities of the public health service to seamen on government vessels not in the military or naval establishments.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Milk Drivers' Union, requesting the Council to declare intention of placing the United Milk Company on the "We Don't Patronize List."

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Department of Education, suggesting that Superintendent Gwinn and Assistant Superintendent McGlade be invited to explain the change in the requirements for graduation in the public high schools.

Referred to Labor Clarion—From Musicians' Union, stating that the Larkspur Bowl is now operating under union conditions.

Communication from the American Federation of Labor relative to the unemployment situation.

**Reports of Unions**—Structural Iron Workers—Work progressing slowly at Sunnyvale; business in Bay district improving; thanked Council for assistance. Street Carmen—Decided at last meeting to have men give one day a month for the benefit of the unemployed members; will co-operate with administrator of the road; requested all to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. Tunnel Workers—Are still prosecuting

work on the Hetch Hetchy project. Lithographers—Requested a demand for their label on all checks and other lithographic work. Electrical Workers No. 151—P. G. & E. have put men on four-day week with corresponding reduction in pay; telegraph companies reducing wages. Garment Workers—Will hold a whist party on Thursday, June 16.

**Report of Law and Legislative Committee**—Committee reported having investigated and considered the advisability of the Council going on record in favor of the continuation of the office of public defender. Committee recited the extent of the activities of the office since its beginning in 1921, and showed the amount of business done as well as the increase in staff and cost of maintaining the office for each fiscal year. Committee recommended the adoption by the Council of the resolutions drafted by committee on the subject.

The resolutions read as follows:

"Whereas, The office of public defender is being criticized and condemned by reason of alleged abuses thereof at the hands of the incumbent chief of said office, and there is an avowed movement to go as far as abolishing the office in this city; and

"Whereas, The office of public defender was sponsored in the beginning by organized labor in a humanitarian effort to render legal advice and services to persons without means to secure a modicum of legal protection when confronted with the necessity of meeting an accusation of crime and preparing their defense, and the need and necessity for such an office has not abated since its adoption by the Board of Supervisors in 1921; and

"Whereas, Much of the criticism is based on alleged reasons of public economy and is not warranted, inasmuch as the office of public defender has served to render judicial administration in our criminal courts less expensive by hundreds of thousands of dollars and many times less than the cost of maintaining the office, a fact also ascertainable if the experience and statistics under the old methods of providing legal aid and counsel for accused persons be compared with similar features under the public defender system; and

"Whereas, We believe that with proper management and control and other safeguards easily established by the state and local law, ample protection against all existing and anticipated abuses of the office may be secured, and all criticism and dissatisfaction with the functioning of the system be made a valuable instrument in the administration of justice; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council that we favor the continuation of the office of public defender; that we join with all good citizens in any efforts that may be made to restore the efficiency and proper functioning of the office of public defender; and that we shall oppose any and every attempt to abolish said office; and further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the Mayor, the Board of Supervisors, the special committee of the San Francisco Bar Association, and to the press."

The report was concurred in and the resolutions were adopted.

**Auditing Committee**—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**New Business**—Moved that the secretary be instructed to send a letter to his honor the mayor, commending him for his able handling of the budget in face of opposition of organizations in this city. Motion carried.

Receipts, \$507; Expenses, \$879.50.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases. Also to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible.

## RECREATION AND STUDY

The Department of Workers' Education, representing the California State Federation of Labor and the Extension Division of the University of California, announces through J. L. Kerchen, director, that the Summer School for Workers will be conducted again this year at Camp Seeley, in the Arrowhead region of the San Bernardino National Forest. The school will be in session from July 25 to August 6.

The purpose of this adult workers' school is to provide an opportunity for workers and others who are interested in labor to combine instruction and recreation. Attention will be centered upon the economic and social aspects of the economic depression.

Every effort has been made to reduce costs to a minimum. The registration fee for all or part of the summer session is \$1. The price for the thirteen-day period at Camp Seeley, including cabins and meals, is \$19.50. Parties wishing to camp and prepare their own meals may reduce the cost.

Those desiring further information and circulars are asked to communicate with the office of the secretary at the Labor Temple, Los Angeles, or J. L. Kerchen at 301 California Hall, Berkeley, Calif.

### THE FORMULA

Congressional appropriations are based on the Vermont woman's rhubarb pie recipe: "Put in all the sugar you dare, and then double it."—Boston "Transcript."

### WILL VOTE ON PROHIBITION

A proposal to submit the Eighteenth Amendment to a referendum at the November election in Louisiana has been approved by the State Legislature.

Three thousand men attempting an unemployment demonstration on June 6 before an automobile body plant at Detroit were driven back by police armed with tear gas bombs and riot clubs.

## MAX A. MULDER

Public Accountant

Labor Temple 2940 Sixteenth Street  
Phone EXbrook 7265

## Pompeii Macaroni Factory, Inc.

Manufacturers of

HIGH-GRADE GOODS

Oakland Branch: 501 FRANKLIN ST. Phone LAkaside 1246  
Los Angeles Branch: 105 COURT ST.  
2987 FOLSOM ST., Near 28th, SAN FRANCISCO  
Phone Mission 5744

NATIONAL  
ADVERTISED  
PRODUCTS  
SOLD  
HERE  
FOR  
LESS

ROSENTHAL'S  
SALES STORES  
245 MISSION  
THIRTIETH ST.

GROCERIES  
TOBACCO  
TOILETRIES  
PROVISIONS  
SHOES  
DRY GOODS

WE ALWAYS UNDERSSELL

## Lachman Bros.

GIVE TIME ON FURNITURE

One of America's Largest Home Furnishers

## RADIO CLEARANCE

Used and Demonstrated Models. All Nationally Known Makes at Clear-away Prices That Mean BARGAINS.

Every Set Is Completely Equipped!

Included Are

Lyrics, Atwater-Kent, Brunswick, Majestic, Radiola and Victor

Liberal Thrift Terms

## WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Co.  
Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.  
Bella Roma Cigar Co.  
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.  
Clinton Cafeterias.  
Domestic Hand Laundry, 218 Ellis.  
Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.  
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.  
Foster's Lunches.  
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.  
"Grizzly Bear," organ of N. S. G. W.  
Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.  
Lucca Restaurant, 420 Francisco.  
Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.  
Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.  
Market Street R. R.  
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Co.  
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.  
Purity Chain Stores.  
Q. R. S. Neon Corporation, Ltd., 306 Seventh.  
Tait's, 24 Ellis.  
The Mutual Stores Co.  
Torino Bakery, 2023 Twenty-third.  
Traung Label & Litho Co.  
Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.  
All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.



**WILL FIGHT PIECE-WORK PLAN**

The International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union of New York continues its preparations for the expected strike in the garment industry. David Dubinsky, secretary-treasurer of the union, and Isidore Nagler, manager of the joint board, declared that the issues at stake are piece work, demanded by the employers, and limitation of con-

tractors, demanded by the union.

Both speakers declared the union would never accept the piece-work demand of the Industrial Council of Cloak and Suit Manufacturers. The union leaders told the shop chairmen to be on their guard against any attempt of employers to introduce the piece-work system. The old agreement with the employers had already expired.

**SUICIDES AND THE DEPRESSION**

The economic depression was a contributing factor in a rise in the suicide rate during 1931 to the highest figure recorded since 1915 and very nearly approaching the highest ever known, according to a statistical study published in an insurance periodical by Dr. Frederick L. Hoffman, consulting statistician.

You've had gasolines that gave you this

The energy you need in a hurry—for starts, shifts, bursts of speed

-and other gasolines claiming this—

The power flow for miles of smooth, economical driving—pull without strain

-paid extra for gasolines that offered this

Greater octane value—to eliminate knocks in high compression motors

## Not ONE, but ALL THREE vital energies in this new gasoline!

**Y**OUR ENGINE runs on energy. It needs special kinds of energy to run its best.

Not the "gassy," erratic energy at the "top" of petroleum; not sluggish, slow-burning energy. These are wasteful.

Only three kinds of energy from the very heart of petroleum will run your motor right. And no one of these three energies should be sacrificed! That's been the trouble with "one-feature" fuels. In starting—or pick-up—or pull—somewhere they fail you!

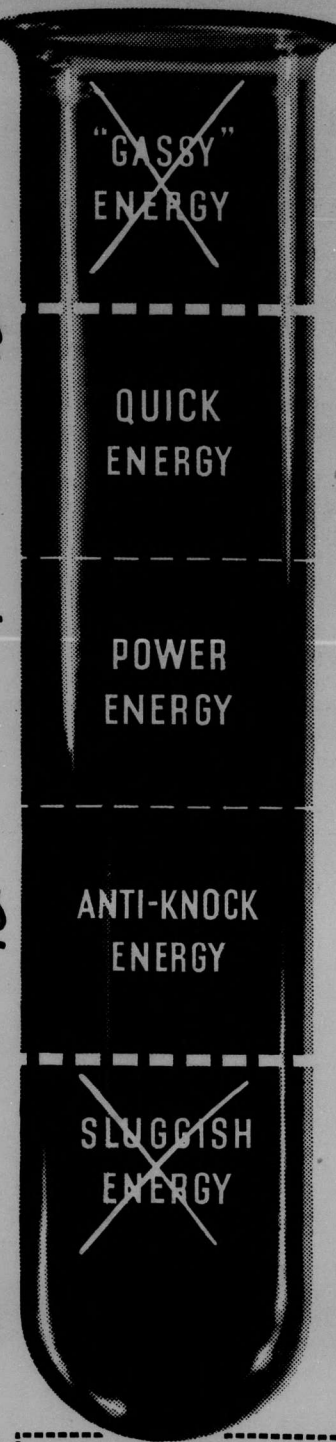
Shell 3-energy gasoline reduces every type of engine waste because it is made entirely of these three vital groups: "Quick" energy, "power" energy, and "anti-knock" energy.

You want mileage? No fuel is more economical to use. Want power? Pick-up? Quick starting? Shell 3-energy gasoline gives you all these things—not one is sacrificed. Here's an utterly new motor fuel that will make your motor do every one of its jobs better!

**And positively highest anti-knock**

In repeated octane rating tests made of every non-premium fuel in this market, the new Shell 3-energy gasoline has scored the highest anti-knock rating of them all.

Fill your tank with the new 3-energy gasoline—today. It is colored golden amber. Shell Service, Inc. stations and Shell dealers.

**You are sure of Shell**

Shell service men seal every station tank when they fill it with gasoline. Only authorized persons may remove the seal. Thus you know what you are getting when you buy from a Shell pump.

# SHELL 3-energy GASOLINE

*Reduces engine waste!*



## EMPLOYMENT DECREASES

Employment and payroll figures released by T. A. Reardon, state labor commissioner, in the June, 1932, issue of the California Labor Market Bulletin continued to show a downward trend in practically all industries.

Reports from 1224 representative manufacturing establishments employing above 60 per cent of the wage earners of the state showed a decrease of 18.8 per cent in employment in May, 1932, compared to May, 1931; a decrease of 30.3 per cent in weekly payrolls, and a drop of 14.2 per cent in average weekly earnings. These 1224 establishments had 160,879 employees in May, 1931, and 130,713 workers in May, 1932, a decrease of 30,166 wage earners. The total weekly payrolls for these firms dropped from \$4,531,904 in May, 1931, to \$3,160,839 in May, 1932, a loss of \$1,371,065. Average weekly earnings amounted to \$28.17 in May, 1931, and \$24.18 in May, 1932, a decline of \$3.99.

Groups of industries showing largest decreases in employment in May, 1932, compared with May, 1931, were the following: Stone, clay, and glass products, 27.7 per cent; metals, machinery, and conveyances, 22.9 per cent; wood manufactures, 31.4 per cent; leather and rubber goods, 29.7 per cent; chemicals, oil and paints, including petroleum producing and refining, 16.5 per cent.

Employment increased in May, 1932, compared to May, 1931, in knit goods, 6.3 per cent; slaughtering and meat products, 7.1 per cent; and canning and packing of fish, 164.2 per cent, which showed a large seasonal increase.

Public utilities showed a 13.9 per cent loss in employment in May, 1932, over May, 1931, a 20.5 per cent decrease in payrolls, and a 7.7 per cent drop in average weekly earnings.

Employment in the state for the 1224 reporting firms dropped 4.3 per cent in May, 1932, over

April, 1932; payrolls decreased 4.1 per cent, while average weekly earnings showed a slight increase of two-tenths of one per cent. Metals, machinery and conveyances industries showed an increase of 3.9 per cent in employment in May, 1932, over April, 1932, and motion pictures, producing and developing industry, which is centered in Los Angeles County, registered a gain of 14.5 per cent for the same period.

San Francisco County showed increases in employment in May, 1932, over April, 1932, of 2.8 per cent in metals, machinery and conveyances; three-tenths of 1 per cent in explosives, chemicals, paints, etc.; 1.5 per cent in publishing, and 5.1 per cent in textiles.

## RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE

The Santa Clara Building Trades Council on June 9, 1932, adopted the following resolutions, which were forwarded to the Labor Clarion over the signatures of O. K. Webb (president), George A. Petrie and W. L. Frey, the committee, by E. E. Snow, secretary of the Council:

"Whereas, It is with deep regret that we, the members of the Santa Clara County Building Trades Council, mourn with our brother, W. G. Mathewson, in the loss of his beloved wife; and

"Whereas, While we humbly bow our heads in submission to the will of Almighty God, we feel that in her passing this world has lost one who was loved by all who knew her; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we extend our condolence and deepest sympathy to the bereaved family who mourn her loss; and be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the 'Union Gazette' for publication, and a copy be included in the minutes of the Council, and when we adjourn we do so out of respect to the memory of the late wife of our brother."

The union label on an article is a guaranty that it was made under fair conditions.

## Community Chest Needs \$2,500,000 To Battle Alarming Destitution

Presidents of the Community Chest agencies were called together last week by W. P. Fuller, Jr., chairman of the Chest executive committee, to consider the extraordinary crisis which confronts social welfare work in San Francisco today. Day by day reports from relief organizations indicate that the problem of destitution is increasing at an alarming rate, according to Fuller, who said that more than 11,000 families are receiving relief and asked the co-operation of all Chest agencies in meeting the problem.

Fuller emphasized the fact that the Chest and the city are uniting their resources to meet the situation, but that present estimates indicate that all funds, including the \$1,000,000 for relief in the municipal budget, the \$1,500,000 aggregate amount pledged by municipal employees and the \$2,500,000 which the Chest hopes to raise in its fall campaign, will be insufficient to meet.

Henry Q. Hawes, chairman of the campaign committee, discussed plans for a successful fall drive for funds. "In spite of the fact that most of our donors have by this time felt the crushing force of three years' depression," said Hawes, "we are going out for \$2,500,000, the same goal as last year, and, what is more, we expect to make it."

Phone Market 0170

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FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3089 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia San Francisco

## HERMAN'S HATS

Union Made

2386 MISSION STREET  
Near 20th Street

## While they're on vacation TELEPHONE!

They are away in the country. You are at home. Yet any part of hundreds or thousands of miles of wire is ready to bring their voices to you.

You decide to join them. Again you lift the receiver. Over mountain, forest and valley your voice speeds to them.

Service to other places is a part of your telephone's usefulness to you.

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

## this food question . .

One hears a lot about it, but there really isn't much to it... that is, not for those who know Hale's Food Shop. The quality of food, eight departments under one roof, the prices. It really pays one to come down town to do one's food shopping.



# HALE'S FOOD SHOP



FIFTH near MARKET STREET